ARRIVAL OF THE CAHAWBA.

The British Squadron, &c.
The United States mail steamship Cahawba, R. W. hufeldt, commander, arrived here at an early hour yesvana, the 12th.

been made since the 7th inst, of some of the most induential citizens of the island. It is alleged that a plot had been preconcerted to assassinate General Concha and overthrow the existing government, the discovery of which led to these arrests. The persons implicated are all Spaniards, intimately associated with the commercial and industrial interests of Cuba. The government, the discovery commercial and industrial interests of Cuba. mercial and industrial interests of Outs. The govern-ment are laboring under the belief that this plot had been influenced by certain prominent citizens of the United States. A highly distinguished lawyer named "Cintra," was arrested on the morning the Cahawba

consisting of the line of battle ship Boscawen, flag ship of Admiral Fanshawe; sloop Vestal, and brig L'Espeigle. The screw propeller Colossus sailed a few days previ-ous to the 12th, for England.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1855. missals from Office—The Captain General's Proclama-on—The Gaceta on the Invasion of Cuba—Prial of Estrampes and Felix-Movements of Troops-Trav Permits-Stringent Laws about Fire Arms-Arrest

morning, and as she generally arrives within a few hours of her appointed time, I am at my writing table before 3 what has occurred since I wrote to you on the 8th. First, then, Senores Galiano (you know him) and Moja-nistia, both Oldors of the Real Audiencia, have been deprived of their high offices; their offences—the latter being creole, the former having married a creole wife.

The Gaceta of the 9th inst. contains a circular of which the following is a translation. After the usual

a creole, the former having married a creole wife.

The Gaceta of the 9th inst. contains a circular of which the following is a translation. After the usual heading, it goes on to say:—

The pacific and loyal population which forms the immense majority of the inhabitants of Guba will mark, perhaps with surprise, the measures recently adopted to secure the tranquility or this beautiful country. No one case question for a moment the necessity of severity for the suppression of criminal outbreaks. Such a course is fully justified on proof of the intent, and of the fact, that a conspiracy has not been set on foot now, but has begin in existence for some time past. While calcumhous outcries have been raised against that institution by means of which the resources of this country are being developed, a handful of ambitious people, ungrateful for the clemency of the government, have placed themselves under the orders of foreign adventurers, with the intention of overwhelming the island in a fearful revolution. This plan, conceived in the profoundest secreey both in and out of the faland, was soon to be carried out; but the government, while it has always endeavored to preside over the destinies of the country with justice, and promote its interests, has also guarded its security and peace, and has been happily able to frustrate this scheme for its ruin. The troops are all concentrated in couvennent places, so as to be ready to march against the enemy as soon as he has landed. That such an invasion was to be made was not known until the sailing of our brilliant navy was seen, guarding our coasts, and placing itself in connection with the army on abore. At the same time prisoners were taken at different points—the government having in its possession sufficient proofs of their complicity. Should the expedition, therefore, arrive, it will be speedily and completely annhilated, and the war against the foreign adventurers will be prosecuted without giving quarter. As it is now known who are their leaders, we trust that the

ernment has only stimulated t God save you many years! Havana, February 8, 1856. To the Lieut.-Governor of -

There you have it in all its purity. And what do you make of it? Is it not awful-nonsense? Will it not strike terror into the hearts of the "banded adventurers," if there be any, of which the Gaceta of the same day, under its editorial head, says it has positive infor-mation. But permit me to translate again, in order to show you how ample and excellent are its sources of in-

formation. It says:—

The expedition will be composed of from 2,300 to 2,600 men. The places of their embarkation will be at fexas, from 600 to 700 men on the Panapero; and from Savannah—equal numbers in the Daniel Webster or the Prometheus; the rest from New York, in the Massachusetts, of which we will hereafter speak, and in other vessels which we will not name. In order to get out of the places without being disturbed by the general government of the United States, they have reported that the destination of the expedition is Costa Rica, and, as we'believe, this news has been found out by one of the principal chiefs, who got disquated and separated himself from the expedition.

The first obstacle met with was the seizure of the Massachusetts.

the principal chiefs, who got disgusted and separated bimself from the expedition.

The first obstacle met with was the seizure of the Massachusetts, in which vessel were found arms and munitions of war in large quantities, perfectly concealed.

The Courier of the United States speaks of this as true case.

What Courier is that? But I have not time to com-

I understand that the so-called public trial of Estrampes and Felix is fixed for about the 20th instant.

reckon it would puzzle your most experienced law reporter to give a full report of it, even if he under-stood Spanish. Besides, it would be dangerous to take od Spanish. Besides, it would be dangerous to take a note in that august tribunal of the Military Commis-sion; however, I guess I must run the risk, so as to send you as full an account of the proceedings as possible.

There was a "grand parade" in the military square

last evening. The soldiers appeared in heavy marching order. There were about 3,400 of them, as counted by myself and two friends. I was told they had been brought from Matanzas, Cardenas, and the Vuelta Ariba—that there are at this time but two companies at Mataness, and a very small number of men at Car denss. This marching and countermarching proves the correctness of what I have, in a previous letter, written

to you respecting General Concha's character.

Travelling permits are only to be granted for fifteen days in future, and those obtained for the present year are to be returned to the authorities, and fifeen day permits obtained in their stead. Is not this the very acme of liberty? It has been decreed that firearms are hot to be sold in the small towns, but only in the vicini ties of those places where there is a Lieutenant Govern n only to such persons as he may grant dicense to possess one, with other stringent rules re rearms; amongst others that there shall only be three stand of arms to every hundred negroes upon

steamship has arrived. If she has, I must return and close this letter; if she has not, I may possibly add

few more items.

P. S.—The steamer is not yet signalized, therefore have sufficient time to add all the intelligence in my posseesion. It is understood that all the arrests deemed requisite have been made—the precise number not known, but variously estimated from fitten to thirty, and

homes that we know they are arrested, so secretly is everything managed. Amongst those parties in the country very generally known to have been captured are the following:-At and near Matanzas, B. and J Gener, nephew and uncle, the latter being of Catalan (Spanish) birth; J. Garcia, President of the Matanasa Railway Company; Senor Oveldo, who, with the two Geners, are planters of the first respectability. At Trinidad, Miguel Cantéro, brother to, perhaps, the sichest man in the island, was about to be arrested, but he, getting a hint that the dogs were upon his track, ded, and acted wisely in so doing, for in this country evidence to prove a man guilty of crimes the commisich never entered his brain is easily obtain

as the "law's slow delay." especially in the

no evidence has been adduced against him. I under-stand that a blanket is suspended against the window of his cell, so that not the slightest intercourse can be had with him without the knowledge of his jailers, who are right careful that no written communication shall pass

in or out of that cell.

I am not certain whether I informed you in my last letter that he is now occupying the cell in the Moro Castle recently occupied by Francisco Estrampes, who at present occupies the same cell as his unfortunate fellow sufferer Felix.

The two poor fellows keep up their hearts like heroes They were in tolerable health yesterday. My servant, surprised to find my candles lighted (for I cannot yet see to write without them), has just entered my roombearing in his hand the fragrant coffee. The temptation is overpowering; I must drop my pen.

HAVANA, Feb. 12, 1855. Effect of Gen. Concha's late Rigorous Measures on the Public Mind-Alteration of the Travelling Passports for the Interior of the Island-Grand Military Review in Honor of Admiral Funshave-Reported Arrest of

Senor Cintra, dc. Since my last, by the Isabel, announcing the peace offerings made upon the altar of the country, under the ministry of Gen. José de la Concha, we have seen nothing of a disturbing character among the people, and we should not have dreamed that imminent danger was so very near us, unless it had been formally proclaimed from the Palace. The arrests of our neighbors, of the best of the land, did disquiet the nerves of those who were not at home in Cuba, for they took the serious cause assigned as an after excuse to cover precipitate thrown on the alleged conspiracy, I cannot altogether agree in the conclusion that there is no danger now—that the government will need no aid of bleed or money to feed "the dogs of war." There are those who think that the policy which induced the arrests was bad, if, indeed, the government is so strong-handed and well prepared for any emergency, as not to require the services of the people—that each arrest will only increase disaffection, and the spirit of anger will brood in hearts that heretofore have been filled with love and "ever faithful devotion"—that if the wolf comes, of which the the island," that the joy extending heart welcome to Concha, will not be found to induce resistance—that, if true, the cause, the arrest of sixty or seventy or of several hundred, is not going to prevent what seems, as it now stands, the suggestion of timidity, while full exposure is made of our state and preparation. This sort of reasoning, which obtains more or less in the community, has materially influenced public confidence in

the nerve and the wisdom of our superior authority. By orders issued on the 10th inst., we find that the rdinance of a few days previous, granting papers to travel for three months on the island, to stran residents, has been rescinded, which shows the state of official mind in high places, which we hope may be "converted" back to right reason before long. We are now to be limited to fifteen day papers, to be renewed as they expire, and from point to point, which is a nuisance in discomfort and expense. Any man tosing his license or being in the country without one, is to be arrested fined ten dollars-searched to see that he is not worthy of suspicion, and if ignorance fail to make a case of crime against him, or should chance to be in doubt—after the pocketing of the ten—he is sent to Havana with a "Dogberry" guard, for the attention of those who have longer ears in that line. This order demonstrates to the public mind that there is much anxiety in the big house upon the square, where they grind but one sort of axe, and that not a battle axe. I think the imthe government are not just as far as General Concha dicted for the reign of Pezuela would cause anxiety confidence, but not his experience or vicissitudes would produce the inconsistent developments we have

ally, and the clever Rear-Admiral Fanshawe, we had yes-terday another military show, parade, inspection and review of the royal troops set over us for defence of our faith and nationality. Being on my way to dinner, and hearing the scunds of suspicious bugies, I changed my direction to ascertain the cause, a very little apprehen sive that the Philistines were upon us. I found on the Paseo Isabel that it was only the 'pastime of warriors the gorgeous display of galoon—and was surprised that there had been no notice to the sight loving people of the city, and that the hour was that, when those are occupied who love good living, in closing dinner with a glass of wine, according to fancy. Why this hour was selected is not for me to determine, but there are those, who are "no better than they should be," who say there was good reason for it. I lost my dinner, but not the sightand as for the fight, it was not anywhere that I could see; and I had read the proclamation with great care, and of course was duly excited to fancy the shadow of a bush a regular filibustero of the first water. There the shoulders of good looking youths, and I was glad that they were not under the walls of Sebastopol. The thinking that they looked very much as if they wanted something to eat—our own wants always guiding imagination for the special benefit of our neighbors. I was hungry, and therefore thought Concha looked, and the Admiral not less, as if he could have eaten a Russian, it ne had been made duly tender with frost. I got home no one knew I was out-had no dinner, and we have no better since letting off my grievances—the breakfast bell I hear, and all the filibusteros, from Concha in the palace to those in the Crimea, shall not make me waste

ON BOARD THE STEAMER CAHAWBA-12 M. There is a report in town this morning of the arrest of Cintra, the most celebrated lawyer of Cuba. No time to The police strike at high game, and it may be well, but I much doubt it. The Dr. is leaving, and lots of good hearts are on the wing on the Spanish steamer, in my view. Dr. Le Vert and his interesting family are

I shall go ashore with the pilot-you will understand that two Capt. Greens were on board.

THE LATEST MAKEST CIRCULAR.

HAVANA, Feb. 10, 1855.

Since the date of our last report of 27th ult. but a moderate amount of business has been done.

Strokes have been less active than previously noted and, although no marked decline has taken place in prices, still they are in favor of buyers, excepting for good yellows of strong grain, which command full rates. Receipts from the country are more abundant and the present stock is estimated to be about 50,000 boxes against 70,000 boxes in 1854, and 40,000 in 1853 same period. The business doing in Muscovadoes is limited, owing to small supplies. A few parcels have changed hands at 45 vis. inferior and 45 vis. middling for refining. Exported—10,987 boxes to Spain, 6,303 Great Britain, 3,133 United States, 1,582 Copenhagen, 1,137 Amsterdam, 801 Hamburg, 765 France, and 369 Bremen; in all 25,012 boxes.

We retain our last quotations:—

Dotted—10,987 boxes to Spain, 6,303 Great Britain, 3,133 Luited States, 1,582 Copenhagen, 1,137 Amsterdam, 801 Hamburg, 705 France, and 369 Bremen; in all 25,012 boxes.

We retain our last quotations:—
Whites, common to Floretes, 7½ to 9½ ris.—22s. 8½d. to 27s. 5½d.; yellows, do. do., 6½ to 8 ris.—20s. 4½d. to 27s. 5½d.; yellows, do. do., 6½ to 8 ris.—20s. 4½d. to 22s. 10½d.; browns, No. 11 to 12, 5½ to 6½ ris.—18s. 7½d. to 18s. 6½d.; Cucuruchos, No. 9 to 10, 5 to 5½ ris.—16s. 10d. to 18s. ½d. Sterling per cert. free on board at 12½ per cent prem. exchange.

Molassus has been in steady request at advanced rates; clayed camot now be had under 3½ a 3½ ris. keg here and at outports. Muscovade sells at 4½ a 4½ ris. keg, but there is hardly any offered for sale. Exports of clayed curing the formucht consist of 88s hids. to 50s. ton. 17 Fortland, 55s lifeistol, 357 New York, and 64 to invanuely—is all, 248 hids.

Corris has advanced, owing to small stock on sale; good secones are worth 95 to to 811.

Runs is selling at \$405 to \$400 per pipe.

SECARS are in active demand, without change in value Exported: 5,964 mille to the United States, 2,728 Hamburg, 787 Amsterdam, 689 Bremen and 672 other parts, in all 10,821 mille.

Tonacco has been more animated, than previously noted. Exported 55,600 pounds to Spain, 49,720 Bremsen, 45,388 Amsterdam, 44,707 Hamburg and 19,950 other parts, in all 218,366 pounds.

Excutance.—Bills having been more freely offered, rates have declined. We quote London—12¼ to 12½ per cent premium, New York and Boston, 1 to 1½ per cent premium; New York and Boston, 1 to 1½ per cent premium; New York and Boston, 1 to 1½ per cent premium; New York and Solon, 1 to 1½ per cent premium; New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium; New York and Solon, 1 to 1½ per cent premium; New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium; New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium. New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium. New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium. New Orlean, short 4½ to 5 per cent premium. Show Mexican d

18%; 336 per B. B. Lawton, at 13%; 65 do. at 13%; 40 per St. Andrew, at 18%; 30 do. at 13%; 20 from New York at 14, and 17 damaged, per Emma Eger; as 11 rls; stock remaining 300 casts. 18h—10 drums Egglish cod. 15 do. haddock, and 40 helf boxes do., at \$4 25 ql. Lard has retailed at \$15 at 0 to \$16 ql. Stock, 1,000 bolds, and 1,200 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 20 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 20 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 20 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 20 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 20 kers. Reef—12 bbls, amouted at \$8 ql. Tecineta, 31 kg. ql. and 50 per quintate, 45 at \$42; 40 at \$46 50, and 65 petact at \$5.0. Talkes—30 bbls. New Orleans at \$16 75 per quintat], 50 at \$16 25, and 680 boxes (about 1,500 quintals) Busnos Ayres at \$17 50. Beann—8 bbls. white at 11% ris. per arrobs, and 9 at 9½ ris. Fortices—600 bbls, in two lots, at \$4, and 1,540 in fevre lots, at \$4 25. Onlons—10,900 bunches at \$5 fo per 100 bunches. Citer—100 boxes at \$5 fo. Oil—26 casks retailed at 26 rs. per arrobs, 9 at 26 ris, and 46 at 17 ris. Wrapping paper—1,700 reams at 4½ ris. and 1,000 at 4 ris. Figa—1,800 drums at \$5 *22% per quintal, and 4 cores at \$16. Tar—40 bbls. at \$3 50. Pitch—10 bbls. at \$3. 55. Oil—6 casks retailed at 26 rs. per arrobs, 9 at 50 boxes of ewing at \$18 per quintal.

LUERGE AND COORSTAGE FFOCK.—Pitch pine continues to arrive, sales 104.000 feet Jacksoville at \$225.000 feet Wilmington (contract) at \$30, and 90,000 feet fortiand at \$22, 10,000 feet Wilmington (contract) at \$30, and 90,000 feet do. at \$28. White pine boards, 18,000 feet Fortiand at \$27, 1,000 Cheryfield at \$25. 3,000 feet Portland at \$27, 1,000 Cheryfield at \$25. 3,000 feet Portland at \$22, 16,000 feet Band at \$27, 25,000 feet willington (contract) at \$30, and 90,000 feet on to put them, about 15,000 heye been soid at 8 ris. en time, and 1,200 at anottion, damaged, at \$4 yis. Molasses and supar hid. shooks, 1 200 Portland of ty made molasses in various l

on, coor. 1. at \$40 and \$50. Empty Dists., we seem hand at \$4, 266 at \$4 12%, and \$80 at \$4.25, all for molasses.

Frightis continue to rule at about the same rates. Five vessels have been chartered for Falmouth and a market one at £3.25 at 6d, one at £3.6 and one at £2.15a according to size and condition of vessel, ore for Swanses for copper ore at £3.10a, and one at £3.5 and to the continent direct at £3.10a, and one at £3, one to the continent direct at £3.10a, and one at £3, one to the continent direct at £3.10a, and one at £3, one to the continent direct at £3.10a, and one at £3, one to the continent direct at £3.10a, and lower for a to make \$2.10a, one for Cork £2.15a, 10 4,500 boxes for Auture) at £2.45a, 1 for the Clyde at £3, and 1 ditto £2.17a, 6d., 2 for Marsellies at £3, and 1 ditto at £3.5a., to f \$70 boxes for £45a; a for the Clyde at £3.25a. To the United States, 1 for Remedios and New York and 2 for Sagua and ditto at \$5 per light, for sugar, 1 for Tirridad and do, sugar 50 cents per 100 box and deck load at \$2 per had., 1 of 1,000 boxes to load here for do, for \$10,000 for a general cargo, and from the coast, 1 to Boaton, molasses at \$1.60 per had; 1 do, for Baltimore or Philadelphia at \$1.00, 1 do, for Portland at \$1.87 ½, 1 do, for Falmouth, 3000 boxes, at £2.10a., 1 for do., 2 000 boxes, at £3, 1 to Gibraltar, 1,100 boxes, \$5,000.

The Case of the Proprietors of the Daily Times—Contempt of Court. MARINE COURT.

Before Hon. Judge McCarthy.

FEE. 17.—The case of contempt, on the part of Messrs. Harper & Raymond, for publishing in the Times newspaper, on Thursday last, a paragraph which was calculated to bring this court into ridicule, excited some interest this morning among the fraternity, there being a

terest this morning among the fraternity, there being a large gathering of the various newspaper corps present. The Clerk called Henry J. Raymond and Fletcher Harper, Jr., to appear in answer to the process issued from this court.

The Judge asked if any counset appeared on behalf of the defendants.

Mr. Abbott said he appeared for Fletcher Harper, and asked that the matter be postponed, in consequence of the service of the process having been only made late the previous evening. They required time to prepare the necessary affidavits, to show that Mr. Harper had no organizance of the publication in question. Mr. Ray-

necessary affidavits, to show that Mr. Havper had no cognizance of the publication in question. Mr. Raymond is not in town, and has not been personally served.

The Judge said be was not disposed to press the matter on now as against Mr. Raymond, but he felt that in the republication of the objectionable paragraph in this morning's Times was adding insult to injury. He desired to know who was at the bottom of this affair. Time will disclose the fact, and the Court would be able to reach him. Every word in the statement is untrue—the subject matter is untrue, and every line of it untrue. It is talse from beginning to end. I never was sent for to come to the Court. The sense there described never occurred. I have no disposition to quarrel with the press; but I also believe there is a limit to editorial privileges. I said, when this matter first came up that I cared not for new paper attachs on Florence McCactty but I will maintain the dignity of the Court and prevent as far as I can the tribunals of justice from being brought into ridicule. I cannot, for the soul of ms. conceive the object of the attack. If anything occurred—if there was the least foundation for it—I would not complain of comment. I sathere day after day, with a calendar of oversity causes, fifty per cent of which were ready for trial, and I have as to note bench to a late hour at night to dispose of the business, in consequence of the absence of my colleagues from illners; and why I should therefore, be singled out for strack is a mystery to ms. This morning the article is repeated, and I think makes the publisher amenal-le, under the Revised Statutes, for publishing a fake and grossiy inaccurate report of the proceedings of the court. This court has the same power, in this respect, as the Supreme Court, and I must conserve in the present instance. I feel inclined to exercise it I shall try it, and the power may as well be tested in this case as in any other. As far as Mr. Harper is concerned, I shall try it, and the power may as well be tested Mr. Abbott-1 suppose, sir, that Mr. Harper can ap-

Mr. Abbott—I suppose, sir, that Mr. Harper can appear by attorney.

The Court—Certainly.

Mr. Abbott then proceeded to read the following deposition of F. Harper, dr:—
City and County of New York, st.—Fletcher Harper, of said city, being only sworn, says that he is one of the firm of Eaymend, Harper & Co., propristors of the New York Daily Times. That his department in the conduct of the same is the business department of the paper, and that he has no care or supervision over the editorial department, and no carrel over matter for publication therein.

Teponent further says, that the article in the Times

department, and no centrol over matter for publication therein.

Feponent further says, that the article in the Times of the 15th instant, entitled "The Marine Court—What Was Not Dove." was written and published without his knowledge or consent or privity in any wise; and that he had no measor opportunity of anticipating or expecting such publication, and that he regrets the appearance of anything calculated to bring the administration of justice into ridicule. F. HARFER, Jun. Eworn to before me, this 17th day of February, 1855.

J. VAN NAME, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. Abbott further said that he expected also to be able to produce affidavits to show that the article was prepared by some person outside the press.

The Court—That is what I say, I want Mr. Harper to give the name of the party who furnished it.

Mr. Abbott—Mr. Harper does not control the editorial columns; he is more particularly at the head of the financial department.

Mr. Abbott—Mr. Harper does not control the ed torial columns; he is more perticularly at the head of the financial department.

The Court—How do you explain the repetition of the article to-day? Some one must have control over that department, and I want some explanation on that point. We all know that Mr. Raymond is out of the city. The respect I have for him and the courtesy with which he has always treated me, convince me that he would not have permitted its publication. In the meantime, let the affidavit of Mr. Harper be filed.

Mr. Richard Statted said—Perhaps, sir, the affidavit I hold in my hand may render a postponement unnecessary.

hold in my hand may render a postponement unnecessary.

The Court—Who do you appear for?

Mr. Busteed—For Mr. Lee, the reporter.

The Court—How is he connected with it?

Mr. Busteed—The sifadvit will best explain. After some prefactory remarks in favor of his client, Mr. Busteed proceeded to say that he need not enter into the hardships of the duties of a reporter, nor need he say that a large space of the Times and the Hemalo had been devoted to law reports, and recently to the proceedings of this court—

The Court—That has nothing to do with the present matter.

nation.
Mr. Busteed—if your Honor will guage the line for my

IMMIGRANT PASSENGER SHIPS. The meeting then dissolved.

SENATOR FISH AND THE MERCHANTS.

Meeting of Merchants and Others Connected with Commerce, at the Exchange.

SPEECHES-RESOLUTIONS

cordence with the following call, a meeting wa beld at the Merchants' Exchange yesterday afters held at the Mcronants' Exchange yesserum arternoon:

Notice,—Merchants, ship owners, shipmasters and
others connected with commerce, are requested to
aftend a public meeting to be held this day, (Saturday,) at the Meschants' Rachange, at 3½ o'clock,
to take into consideration matters now before Congress
affecting their internet.

THOMAS TILESTON,
M. H. GRUNNELL,
MORTHERIC LIVINGSTON,
E. E. MORGAN,

Mr. THOMAS Titueron called the meeting to order, and

nominated GRORGE GREWOLD as chairman, which comination was ratified by the meeting. Mr. Transfor also nominated the following name

Peletiak Peret,
Andrew Fester,
Mordiner Livingston,
Wm. H. Aspinwall,
J. W. Philips,
Wm. Neilson,
John J. Boyd.

were accepted by the meeting :-

Robert Goodhue, Charles Lawson.

Robert Goodhue,

The meeting was very well attended.

Mr. David Godder read the following resolutions—

Whereas, it appears by the proceedings of the Senate of the United States, that the bill "To regulate the carriage of passengers by steam-hips and other vessels," prepared by the Treasury Department, to remedy defects in the existing laws on the subject, from which so much embarrassment has been caused to the shipping interests of the whole country, after being reported unanimously by the Committee of Commerce of the Senate, was arrested in its passage by a deference to the expressed wishes of Eenstor Fish, as stated in his behalf. And, whereas, the provisions of this bill are acceptable to the commercial and shipping interests of the country, as a remedy of existing defects in the law, and as such, have also received the unanimous approval of the Committee of Commerce in the Senate and House of Representatives, and contains no, provision inconsistent with the bill on the subject as reported by Senator Fish himself, and the passage of the bill before the rising of Congress is imperatively demanded by the exigencies of the case. And whereas, the only obstacle to its passage is understood to arise from the wish of Senator Fish, that the subject should not be acted upon in his absence unless the law unclude novel provisions satisfactory to him; and we understand that his absence is to continue for the remainder of the present session of Congress.

Resolved, That the passage of the bill "To regulate the carriage of passengers by steamships and other vessels." as prepared by the Treasury Department, and manimously approved by the Committees of Commerce of both houses of Congress, is imperatively demanded to remedy recognized defects of the law, and to protect the merchants and shipowners of the countercal ports of the whole country from oppressive and vexations litigation and ruinous embarrassment in the employment of their vessels.

Resolved, That as copy of the serves of the sounterest of the sounterest of the c Mr. DAVID GGDEN read the following resolutions-

Mr. Ouden moved that the resolutions be adopted. desire, he said, to say a few words in behalf of the com Washington on the subject new under consideration tion and care, and on arriving at Washington, found that Mr. Fish was not there, and, owing to illness, would probably not return during the present session. We were re and Assictant Secretary, and we were surprised to learn that a bill had already been propared in the department, in accretance with our own views. We altered this bill slightly and proceeded with it to the House, and presented it to the Committee of Cammerce; and, as mendeded by us, the bill was adopted by the Committee of the House. Science of the committee, after writing to Mr. Fish, preturned to New York. Those who remained met Mr. Hamilton Fish shortly after in the Secate, and learnt that their bill had received the sanction of the Fresaury Epartment, and that there was no reason why it should not pass. Mr. Fish sheen did not object to the bill, though he thought if was impossible for any bill to pass at this late period of the secaion. We expressed our belief that it would pass, and asked where would the opposition come from? He answered that we would only have to take our chance with the multiplicity of business before the house. Not one word of opposition to roll fell from the 1 ps of that gentleman to is. Yet, when the express the secondary of the property of the secondary of the second

Fish had acted in a deceitful manner towards Mr. Grin-

Mr. John Cochrane, the Surveyor of the Port, was present at the meeting, under whose administration the resent law was first enforced, as he construed it, and which has been followed up by the Secretary of the Trea which has been followed up by the Secretary of the sury, who construest in its literal sense. Meeting Mr. Cochrane on the steps of the Merchanta' Exchange, we drew from him, in the presence of several ship owners and agents, the fellowing admissions.—We asked him how many vessels had been overhauled on the ground of having viciated the law? He replied, to the best of his recollection, about one hinefred, but they had nearly all, after admonition, been allowed to depart. "How many have actually been seized?" "Twelve; or the owners of this number have been compelled to give bonds to the government for all liabilities imposed by the law." We then turned to a ship owner present and asked him:—'How much does it cost to bond a a ship when thus seized!" "About one hundred and fifty dollars, including counsel fees." Thus, the seizure of the twelve ships cost their owners \$1,800. We again asked Mr. Cochrane:—"How many ships have you at present under seizure!" "We have dee under consideration." Mr. Cochrane admitted the law to be oppressive to ship owners, injurious to emigrants, and otherwise defective; but contended that while it existed it ought to be enforced. It seems that the law was passed agreat many years back, when pairet ships had but two docks, and as they kometimes carried emigrants in a sort of temporary house on the main or upper dock, where they were liable to be exposed to the weather or washed overboard, this law was enacted to compel ships to carry them on the lower dock. Since then, ships have been built with three decks. The lowest one is now generally appropriated to freight, while the two upper, larger, lighter, more roomy, and better ventilated docks, are allotted to passengers; yet the old law demands that they shall shill be transported in what is now considered the freight hole of the vessel, er it shall be liable to seizure. The English emigrant passenger laws prohibit the transportation of passengers on the lower deck; while in the United States they are selected from the lower to be a facili sury, who construes it in its literal sense. Meeting Mr. Cochrane on the steps of the Merchants' Exchange, we

Something New Under the Sun-Young Ame ries Orientalized.

The great mass of our citizens have very vague ideas as to the social habits of the Turks. Various tourists have endeavored to enlighten us, and have gone into such fits of ecstacy relative to oriental luxuries, that they have had no time for the particulars. Much cu cimens of Young America have often times failen violently in love with Turkish institutions. So they have gone to Constantinople, allowed their beards to ments, and become very grave and sententions.

who like a luxury when it can be obtained without any

"There is no God but God, and Mahomet is his pro-het!" "Allah, Bismillah!" A kahre (Turkish coffee shop) has been set up in New York. has been landed at the Battery-the narghiles of Persh embe Pazar have been brought to our doors. The infidel Yankees may smoke the pipes of Omer Pacha for twelve and a half cents! Young New York may Orientalise it self for a shilling!

May the "gentleman from Constantinople," who has opened the Franklin Coffee House at No. 625 Broadway, receive in large numbers the dimes of the infidels and the shillings of the faithful! May the blessings of the Prophet rest on his beard! May he live a thousand years, and may he at last be rewarded with houries whose eyes are as lustrous as the stars in the firmament, se tresses are like the black records of the vil lain's guilt. To come down from Orientalism to plain English, which

is quite a different affair, we desire to call public attentien to one of the most remarkable features in New Nork life, as showing the cosmopolitan character of this city, which really seems more like a great convention of delegates from all Christendom and Heathendom than any thing else. At No. 625 Broadway, Mr. C. J. Scanyan, lately of Constantinople, has opened an establishment in imitation of the kahres of that city, one of the most remarkable institutions in Turkish life. we may procure a Turkish pipe, with the best quality of tobacco; a cup of coffee, sherbet or salep, locoom. (fig paste,) and other oriental luxuries, served in such a style that one may imagine himself under the shade of St. Sophia, and expect to be awakened from the delicious languor produced by the fragrant berry or the aromatic weed, by the shrill voice of the Mueszin crying, "To prayers! to prayers!" The house is fitted up in close mitation of similar establishments in the Levant. There is an elevated platform covered with cushions, on which the visiters seat themselves. The pipe bearer then pre-sents them either the chibouk with the long stem and delicious amber mouth piece, or the narghite, the smoke books, newspapers, dominoes, chess, &c., &c. The coffee is served in the little porcelain cups enclosed in the metallic stands which every Eastern traveler will recognise as old friends. Of a verity, after enjoying these luxuries, we are tempted to believe the oriental saving. A dish of coffee and a pipe of tobacco are a complet. entertainment." As Byron says -

And Mocha's berry, from Arabia, pure,
In small, fine china cups comes in at last;
Gold cups of fillagree, made to secure
The hand from burning underneath them placed.
This pleasant place, although only recently opened,

has become the rage. The clubs in the vicinity are frequently deserted for it, and it seems to fill up a vacuum which has long been wanting. Here you may smoke a pipe comfortably, and like Sir John Falstaff, take your ease in your inn, without being obliged to shut yourself up in an oyster-box or be jostle about in a bar-room. As a curiosity, the place is well worth a visit—the proprietor is a very agreeable person, and the whole thing is so unique that it cannot fail attract much attention. Bakalum

To emokers, the Turkish pipe is a great luxury. The best meerschaum of Canaster is nothing to it, and segars dwindle into insignificance. It delights reduce, elevates and enchants one—it is the especial gift of the prophet to the faithful. What a pity it is that the infidels should be permitted to enjoy it?

Interesting from St. Helena.

We have received from Lieut, John J. Glasson, U. S. N., the st. Helena Almanac and Annual Register for the year 1865; a publication nearly as large as the American Almanac, and full of curious information. As St Helena is chiefly known to the world as having been the prison and the tomb of the Emperor Napoleon, one would naturally expect to find traces of him at every page in this work. Strange to say, however, the only addition o the subject is in the following extract from the 'Local miscellaneous information," which we give ser

1815. Arrival of Napoleon Buonaparte 15th October. 1818. Evoling school established in Jamestown. Pipes aid down for conveying water to Longwood 1821. Decease of Napoleon Buonaparte 5th May.

A little lower down we find the following entry in th

1838, Prince William Henry Frederick, a grandson of William I. King of Holland, landed at St. Helena, the first Prince of the blood of any European addion who ver visited the Island. Talk of human greatness after this! Napoleon' death and the laying of water pipes placed on a level

and this Prince William Henry Frederick being the first prince of the blood of any haropean nation who aver sited the island, when millions and millions would not know of its existence but for him who hallowed it in his trials, his priron and his death By the census taken in 1849, the population of St

Helena was 5,490, of whom 534 were liberated Africans under the Emancipation Act, and 511 soldiers. A good deal of sack for so little bread! There are, however, only two attorneys and one doctor, which is comforting The Governor, Col. T. Gore Browne, receives £2,000, or \$9,000 ra'ary: the Postmaster \$485; the Colonial Secretary \$2,800. There is an annual grant of \$2,480 for schools, wherewith 196 pupils, boys and girls, are edu-cated. Perhaps the most encouraging sign in the rarious statistics contained in this almanac is the follow Chief Justice, his Honor W. Wilds-absent.

Chier Justice, its riches, senier (no salary).

Happy people, where the Judge has nothing to do, and the Sheriff works for nothing!

THE NEW FIRE ANNIHILATOR.

Trial of the Steam Fire Engine-Exciten in the Park-Steam vs. Muscle-Scenes, In-

cidenta, &c., &c.

An immense compourse of people assembled yesterday morning in the Paris to witness the long talked of trial of the new steam fire engine Miles Greenwood, which was announced to corne off at ten o'clock. Additional interest was added to the exhibition by the fact that interest was added to the exhibition by the fact that the Exempt fire engine company had eignified their in-tention to compete with their engine (originally 42°s double decker) against the new candidate for popula-favor. Long before the sime specified vast crowds might be seen wending their way to the scene of the proposed trial, and by ten o'clock there could not have been less than ren thousand persons in the Park. The competing engines lay alongside the City Hall, in front of the office of the Chief of Police, and were supplied with water from the public cis-tern at that place. The police arrangements were excellent, a large posser being in attendance, and the best of order was maintained during the day. The ground was cleared to the distance of one hundred and fifty feet in every direction from the competing engines, the crowd being kept back by chains, and every point guarded by the policemen. None were allowed within the enclosure but the members of the press, the prominent members of the Fire Bepartment, and a few invited guests. Although the trial was announced to come off at ten o'clock, it was after eleven before the fire was kindled in the engine, and half-past eleven before the machines were fairly at work. Much interest was manifested to knew how soon the steam could be generated after the nutes sufficient steam had accumulated to throw quite word was given, and both engines commenced playing, to the great delight of the crowd, who had become quite impatient at the delay. The first stream thrown was a rolume of water from the steam engine was apparently much greater than the one from the han though this was to some extent due to the triangular shape of the nozzle of the former. By this time the crowd was beginning to be excited, and of course their sympathies were altogether on the side of the New York engine, and at every renewed effort of the Exempt Company they were greeted with warm cheers. For a time the advantage appeared to be on the side of the steam engine, but, by vigorous playing on the part of the New Yorkers, their stream shot far ahead, and distanced their formidable rival by at least thirty feet. This per formance elicited the vehement cheering of the crowd, who were by this time fairly beside themselves with excitement, and a rush was made, which, but for the efforts of the police, would have resulted in the crowd getting inside the enclosure.

A number of amusing incidents occurred, which served

getting inside the enclosure.

A number of amusing incidents occurred, which served in some measure to keep the assemblage in a good humor. One unfortunate wight, while crossing the pathway was struck by the stream of water from the steam engine, and hurled with great force on the ground. This excited the mirth of the crowd, who saluted the water scaken and chopfallen gentleman, as he picked himself up, with shouts of derision and laughter. While the crowd in front of the City fiall was garing with great interest at the progress of the trial, and pressing eagerly forward and crowding to get a nearwerlew of the exhibition, the pipes of the competing engines were suddenly turned in that direction and the spray fell upon them with all the forces of a thunder gast. A scene of great confusion ensued, the crowd attempted to scatter in every direction, but those behind kept pressing on and prevented them from excaping. A free fight was the consequence, but as all handwere blinded by the falling spray, little damage was done, and the dicturbance was soon quedled. All this sided to the interest and amusement of other portions of the crowd, who appeared to be highly delighted with their entertainment.

While playing in a horisontal direction there appeared to be but little advantage to either of the enging in print of distance, but the "exempta" soon tired out, while the Greenwood continued to play a continuous and heavy stream which proved its immense supercrity in this important particular over the hand engine. When both streams were directed towards the zenith their respective heights were about equal with a slight advantage in favor of the Exempt Comparing segme. The breacht of the stream from the Greenwood, however, was at least double that of its competitor.

On the first trial an inch and an eighth pipe, with

wood, however, was at sease out of the first trial an inch and an eighth pipe, with round nore, was used by the New York company, and afterwards an inch and a quarter pipe, without apparently any variation as to the distance of the volume of water thrown by them. The steam engine then tried water thrown by them. The steam engine then tried that rimmular pipes, and after-

atterwards an inch and a quarter pipe, without apparently any variation as to the distance of the volume of water thrown by them. The steam engine then tried with two streams with the triangular pipes, and afterwards with four atteams with pipes of a round bore. In every case the trial was satisfactory.

The last trial was from the roof of the City Hall, where the superiority of the steam engine was strikingly manifested; though at times in fitful jerks the hand engine shot up a stream as high as its competitor. The figure of Justice on the tower, was well washed, the streams playing directly on and over it. Whenever the streams was thrown at right angles against the tower, its power was enormous. This last performance concluded the entertainment, and the crowd soon after quietly disparsed. We learn that in Cincinnati there are three of these steam fire engines, and their performances have given great satisfaction to the people of that city. The cost of one of these engines is from \$5,000 to \$5,000, according to its size. One of them is capable of working nearly 2,000 barrels of water in an hour, that is to say, it has about the same capacity as five ordinary first class engines.

ly 2,000 barrels of water in as hour, that is to say, it has about the same capacity as five ordinary first class engines.

One of the most striking peculiarities of the water level of the boiler is its adaptation to any grade of the street, whether level or otherwise. The machine tried yesterday is 16 feet long, 10 in height, 85; is width, and weighs over four tons. It has but three wheels, the front one having a peculiar arrangement by which it can be turned round in a narrow street. This is an important consideration, for the great objection to these machines is their length, making them hard to be managed in a narrow street filled with other vehicles.

The great argument in favor of these engines is the capacity they have of throwing a heavy and continuous stream of water, without cessation and without diminution. Juring the time fireness stop to breathe on the hand engine the fire makes considerable headers, All this is obviated with these machines, whose continuous streams run as long as the water lasts.

It must be confessed that there is no little prejudious ginst this engine in our Fire Department. Old firemen regard it as an innovation that should not be tolerated. It is objected that it would be utterly unfit for service on account of its clumsiness, and, besides that, it would be impossible to turn it in a narrow street. But then it has been proved that in Cincinnal water has been propelled by one of those machines a distance of ever a thorosand feet, with enflicient force to reach a high elevation; and this fact would obviate any necessity for their ever entering a narrow or obstructed street eviane. Another advantage in their favor is that fourteen men are amply sufficient to man these engines, thresby dispensing with a vast amount of unnecessary labor.

The committees appointed by both branches of the Common Cennell, the Chief Engineer. Affect Gravon, Assistant Engineer Cregier, Tophar Mills, Affect E. Baker, Fire Marshal, and a number of other ever application of steem. The committee appointed b

SUPERIOR COUTS-GENERAL TERM.

Present Chief Justice Oakley and Hon. Judges Duer, Campbell, Bosworth, Hoffman and Blosson. THE ANTON PLACE OFERA ALLEGED LINEL-THE COURT UNANIMOUS IN GRANTING A NEW TRIAL

Fun. 17.—Fry vs. Bennett, Proprietor of the New York Herald.—The Judges were unanimous this morning in awarding to the defendant a new trial in this case, is which, it will be recollected, the jury gave the extra

ordinary verdict of \$10,000 damages.
Judge Bowooth rendered an elaborate opinion, which shall appear in Monday's Henato.
Judge Hofman also gave a written decision.
Judge Campbell delivered a few remarks, stating that he Judges were unanimous in declaring that the depositions of fitrakosch should not have been admitted on the rial.

Letter from Captain Hynders To James Goupess Burnery. Esq. -Eis-in the Hexaus or this morning I notice a para

graph in which it is stated that your reporter visited. Tammany Hall (as I suppose) for the purp see of reportfarminary that can be appeared from the proceedings of the Committee of Arrangementa for making the seconary arrangements for a grand mass meeting of the democracy on the 7th of March next. He states that he wandered from room to room searching in vain for the whereabouts of the committed in might be inferred from the report that the commit

It might be inferred from the report that the committee had purposely designed your reporter; but as I am not in the habit of designs, politically or otherwise, allow me to inform you that there was no meeting of the committee last night, in consequence of the inability of others, as much as myself, to attend. This was made haven yesterday, but I presume Mr. Revers was not not their and of course lighted the room as usual. You ask where I am? I answer promptly, as I always have I am at my post, ready and willing to do my duly whenever necessity requires it, and I trust it will not be considered agolistical when I any, that is the performance of my part officially or politically, I heree make fallures.